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(54) 【発明の名称】 芳香剤及びその製造方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 芳香の持続時間の長い芳香剤を提供する。

【解決手段】 精油に界面活性剤、水、低級アルコールを添加して精油組成物を調製し、この中へ白炭又は黒炭又は野菜・果物・木の実・竹など有機体を炭化させた炭化物又は紙を焼成し炭化させた炭化物を投入し、白炭、黒炭又は炭化物に上記組成物を含浸させその後乾燥させることを特徴とする芳香剤の製造方法。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】精油に界面活性剤、水、低級アルコールを添加して精油組成物を調製し、この中へ白炭又は黒炭又は野菜・果物・木の実・竹など有機体を炭化させた炭化物又は紙を焼成し炭化させた炭化物を投入し、白炭又は黒炭又は炭化物に上記組成物を含浸させその後乾燥させることを特徴とする芳香剤の製造方法。

【請求項 2】請求項 1 に記載の製造方法により製造されたことを特徴とする芳香剤。

【発明の詳細な説明】**【0001】**

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、炭を基材とした芳香剤及びその製造方法に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来、芳香を得るためには線香、香木を焚くという作業を伴うものや、液状の香料を気化させ空中に放散させることで得られることが知られている。

【0003】常温で安定し、こぼれ事故のない安全に使用できる芳香剤としては、紙、布類の多繊維質のもの、土・金属類を焼成したセラミックス・陶器類のもの、そして木炭等の多孔質物質を基材として精油を含浸させたものが考えられていた。

【0004】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが精油を含浸させ長時間安定させる基材としては、木炭等の多孔質物質、特にウバメガシなどの樹木を原料としてつくられる備長炭に代表される白炭及び白炭とは焼成方法の異なる黒炭、野菜・果物・木の実など有機体を炭化させたもの、竹を炭化させたものいわゆる竹炭、紙を焼成し炭化させた炭化物等が成績がよいが、短時間に多量の香油を奥深くまで含浸させることに難点があった。

【0005】特に、木炭等の基材に精油を深く含浸させる方法として、エタノールなど低級アルコールで精油を希釈して基材に含浸させる方法が提案されている。しかしこの方法では、含浸は幾分早くなるが、アルコールの気散速度が速く、それに伴い香料成分が短時間に散逸される事が問題であった。本発明は、上記問題を解決するためになされたものであり、香料成分の放散が長時間持続する芳香剤の製造方法及び芳香剤を提供することを目的とする。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】請求項 1 記載の芳香剤の製造法（以下、本発明 1 という）は、精油に界面活性剤、水、低級アルコールを添加して精油組成物を調製し、この中へ白炭または黒炭又は野菜・果物・木の実・竹など有機体を炭化させた炭化物又は紙を焼成し炭化させた炭化物を投入し、白炭、黒炭又は炭化物に上記組成物を含浸させその後乾燥させることを特徴とする芳香剤の製造方法の特徴とする。

【0007】請求項 2 記載の芳香剤は、本発明 1 により

製造されたことを特徴とする。

【0008】本発明でいう精油とは、通常、芳香剤製造で用いられる精油が用いられ、この精油は一般的には香油とも呼ばれているが、例えば、ラベンダーのエキスを抽出したラベンダーオイル、ヒノキから抽出したヒノキオイルである。精油は、リラックス効果、覚醒効果、殺菌効果があるものがあるが、いずれでも良いが、用途に応じ調製混合されても良い。本発明でいう界面活性剤としては、アニオン系、ノニオン系、カチオン系、両面活性系いずれでもよく、特に限定されるものではないが中でもノニオン系が好ましい。本発明でいう低級アルコールとしては、エタノールが、安全性、経済性、取扱易さの点から望ましい。

【0009】本発明では上記精油に、界面活性剤、水、低級アルコールを添加して精油組成物を調製するが、この時の組成比率としては、精油 1 重量部に対し、界面活性剤 0.1～2.0 重量部、水 0.1～2.0 重量部、エタノール 0.1～1.0 重量部の範囲が望ましい。

【0010】本発明 1 では、上記精油組成物に白炭又は黒炭又は野菜・果物・木の実・竹など有機体を炭化させた炭化物又は紙を焼成し炭化させた炭化物を投入して組成物を含浸させるのであるが、白炭としては例えば、ウバメガシなどの樹木を原料としてつくられる備長炭、黒炭としては通常の木炭、紙を焼成し炭化させた炭化物を用いる。

【0011】本発明での含浸の条件としては、常温で 2 時間～24 時間位が望ましい。また乾燥の条件としては、室温で乾燥するが、急ぐ場合には温風等でベタベタしなくなるまで乾かしても良い。

【0012】

【発明の実施の形態】以下に本発明の実施の形態の一例につき説明する。ヒノキオイル 40.0 g、ラベンダーオイル 10.0 g 合計 50.0 g の精油にノニオン系界面活性剤 50.0 g を混合した。上記混合物にエタノール 10.0 g、水 30.0 g を混合し攪拌し精油組成物を調製した。上記精油組成物の容器の中にウバメガシなどの樹木を原料としてつくられる備長炭 1 kg を投入し全体に精油組成物が含浸するように容器を揺らせ 1 分間攪拌した後、2 時間放置し、次いで、室内で金網にのせ 1 時間乾燥した。その時ベタベタ感は無かった。このようにして、本発明による芳香剤の製品を得た。

【0013】従来の方法で得た芳香剤の芳香の持続時間は 5 日間であったが、本実施例で得た製品については、ヒノキのすっきりとした香りと、ラベンダーの心地よい香りが持続し 10 日間の持続時間を得た。

【0014】

【発明の効果】本発明 1 によれば、芳香の放散持続時間の長い芳香剤を製造することができる。本発明 2 によれば、芳香の放散持続時間の長い芳香剤となる。

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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(54) AROMATIC AND ITS MANUFACTURING METHOD

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an aromatic that can maintain an aroma for a long time.

SOLUTION: This aromatic is manufactured in such a way that an essential oil composition is prepared by adding a surface active agent, water, and lower alcohol to essential oil and hard charcoal, soft charcoal, a carbonaceous material obtained by carbonizing an organism, such as a vegetable, fruit, nut, bamboo, etc., or another carbonaceous material obtained by baking and carbonizing paper is impregnated with the essential oil composition by throwing the charcoal or carbonaceous materials in the composition. Thereafter, the charcoal or carbonaceous material is dried.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]Add a surface-active agent, water, and lower alcohol for oil refinement, and an oil-refinement constituent is prepared, A manufacturing method of an aromatic throwing in carbide which calcinated carbide or paper which carbonized organisms, such as hard charcoal, black coal, or real, a bamboo, etc. of a vegetable, fruit, and a tree, and was carbonized into this, impregnating hard charcoal, black coal, or carbide with the above-mentioned constituent, and making it dry after that.

[Claim 2]An aromatic manufacturing by the manufacturing method according to claim 1.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]This invention relates to an aromatic which used charcoal as the substrate, and a manufacturing method for the same.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]In order to obtain aroma conventionally, being obtained by the thing accompanied by the work of burning an incense stick and an aromatic tree, and making liquefied perfume evaporate and making it diffuse in the air is known.

[0003]What was impregnated with oil refinement by using as a substrate porous material, such as a thing of the many fibers of paper and cloth, a thing of Ceramics Sub-Division and crockery which calcinated the ground and metal, and charcoal, as an aromatic which stabilizes and falls at ordinary temperature and does not have an accident, and which can be used safely was considered.

[0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]However, as a substrate which impregnates with oil refinement and is stabilized for a long time, The black coal in which a burning method differs from hard charcoal and hard charcoal which are represented in trees, such as porous material, such as charcoal, especially Uva MEGASHI, by the Bincho charcoal built as a raw material, although what carbonized organisms, such as vegetables and fruit, and nuts, what is called bamboo coal a bamboo is carbonized [bamboo coal / having made and], the carbide which calcinated paper and was carbonized, etc. were high-achieving, carrying out being until impregnated of a lot of perfumed oil for a short time deep had a difficulty.

[0005]In particular, oil refinement is carried out to substrates, such as charcoal, with the method of impregnating deeply, and the method of diluting oil refinement with lower alcohol, such as ethanol, and impregnating with a substrate is proposed. However, although being impregnated became early a little in this method, the exhalation speed of alcohol was quick and it was a problem that a perfume component dissipates in connection with it for a short time. This invention is made in order to solve the above-mentioned problem, and it is a thing.

The purpose is to provide the manufacturing method of an aromatic and aromatic which diffusion maintains for a long time.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem]A manufacturing method (henceforth this invention 1) of the aromatic according to claim 1, Add a surface-active agent, water, and lower alcohol for oil refinement, and an oil-refinement constituent is prepared, Carbide which calcinated carbide or paper which carbonized organisms, such as hard charcoal, black coal, or real, a bamboo, etc. of a vegetable, fruit, and a tree, and was carbonized into this is thrown in, and it is characterized by a manufacturing method of an aromatic impregnating hard charcoal, black coal, or carbide with the above-mentioned constituent, and making it dry after that.

[0007]The aromatic according to claim 2 was manufactured by this invention 1.

[0008]Oil refinement as used in the field of this invention is lavender oil which extracted an extract of lavender, and HINOKIOIRU extracted from a cypress, for example, although oil refinement used by aromatic manufacture is usually used and this oil refinement is also generally called perfumed oil. Although there is a thing with a relaxing effect, an arousal effect, and a bactericidal effect, and any may be sufficient, preparation mixing of the oil refinement may be carried out according to a use. as the surface-active agent as used in the field of this invention — an anionic system, the Nonion system, a cation system, and a double-sided activity system — any may be sufficient, and the Nonion system is especially preferred although not limited in particular. As lower alcohol as used in the field of this invention, ethanol is desirable from a point of safety, economical efficiency, and the ease of handling.

[0009]Although a surface-active agent, water, and lower alcohol are added for the above-mentioned oil refinement and an oil-refinement constituent is prepared for it in this invention, as composition ratio at this time, the range of 0.1 to surface-active agent 2.0 weight section, 0.1 to water 2.0 weight section, and 0.1 to ethanol 1.0 weight section is desirable to oil-refinement 1 weight section.

[0010]Although carbide which calcinated carbide or paper which carbonized organisms, such as hard charcoal, black coal, or real, a bamboo, etc. of a vegetable, fruit, and a tree, to the above-mentioned oil-refinement constituent, and it was made to carbonize is thrown in and it impregnates with a constituent in this invention 1, As hard charcoal, carbide which calcinated usual charcoal and paper and was carbonized is used as a Bincho charcoal built

considering trees, such as for example, Uva MEGASHI, as a raw material, and black coal.

[0011]As conditions for being impregnated by this invention, 2 hours – about 24 hours are desirable at ordinary temperature. As conditions for desiccation, although it dries at a room temperature, it may dry until it stops being sticky by warm air etc., when hurrying.

[0012]

[Embodiment of the Invention]It explains per example of an embodiment of the invention below. The Nonion system surface-active agent 50.0g was mixed to a total of 40.0 g of HINOKIOIRU, and 10.0g of lavender oil 50.0-g oil refinement. 10.0 g of ethanol and the water 30.0g were mixed and agitated into the above-mentioned mixture, and the oil-refinement constituent was prepared. After being able to sway the container and agitating for 1 minute so that 1 kg of Bincho charcoals built considering trees, such as Uva MEGASHI, as a raw material may be supplied in the container of the above-mentioned oil-refinement constituent and the whole may be impregnated with an oil-refinement constituent, it was neglected for 2 hours, and it ranked second, put on the wire gauze indoors, and dried for 1 hour. There was no admiration all over then. Thus, the product of the aromatic by this invention was obtained.

[0013]Although the temporal duration of the aroma of the aromatic obtained by the conventional method was for five days, about the product obtained by this example, the scent which the cypress felt refreshed, and the comfortable scent of lavender continued, and the temporal duration which it is for ten days was acquired.

[0014]

[Effect of the Invention]According to this invention 1, an aromatic with long diffusion temporal duration of aroma can be manufactured. According to this invention 2, it becomes an aromatic with long diffusion temporal duration of aroma.

[Translation done.]